

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5908 番八百九十五号

日五十九年九月五日

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31ST, 1876.

二月

十一月三十日

香港

[PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.]

Arrivals.

October 26, TANIAI, French steamer, 1,735
Tons, from Yokohama, 24th October, Gece-
ral—MAGASINS MARITIMES.
October 29, TIGER, French steamer, 2,000
Tons, from Shanghai, 27th October, Gece-
ral—MAGASINS MARITIMES.
October 30, ELLA, British bark, 190, II,
Kindred, Newchung, 24th October, and
Cebu, 15th, Peas and Vermicelli,
Kowloon On.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE,
OCTOBER 30TH.
AGAMENON, British str., for Singapore an:
London.
HENGIS, British ship, for Manila.
ALIC, Portuguese ship, for Batavia.

Departures.

October 30, DUKE OF ABERDEEN, Brit. ship,
for London.
October 30, NOONA, Brit. str., for Swatow.
October 30, ATALANTA, Grec str., for Soraon.
October 30, CHARLES, French str., for Manila.
October 30, ELLA, British bark, for Wenz.
October 30, ELLA, Brit. gunboat, for Foochow.
October 30, AGAMENON, Brit. str., for Sin-
gapore and London.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.
Per Tigris, str., from Shanghai.
For Hongkong.—Miss Eliza Vizcaya, Miss
Eliza, Miss Ward, Miss Chal-
mbers, Arthur, Edward, and Black, and 5 Chi-
nese. For Salson.—Messrs. Gaskin, Bar-
tlett, and Remond; and 18 seamen.
For Port Said.—Colonel Yontchoukoffsky.
For Marsella.—Mr. and Mrs. Kuster, two
children, and servant; Messrs. Godefroy, Bay-
fus, Levy, Rav, Faell, and Hartmann.
Per Tigris, str., from Yokohama.
For Hongkong.—Walter Jenkins and
S. On-kwang. For Nupia.—Messrs. Booth
and H. Graves. For Marsella.—Messrs. Martin,
Dohmen, A. Janier, Oertler, H. Tharhan, A. A.
Jacobs, Jones, and Dr. Heileendorff.
Per Ellen, from Newchwang, &c.,—
3 Chinese.
DEPARTED.
Per Agamemnon, str., for Singapore, &c.,—
20 Chinese.
TO DEPART.
Per Hongkong, for Manila.—
3 Cabin.

Reports.

The French steamship Taniai, reports left
Yokohama on 24th October, and had fresh mon-
soon and fine weather all the passage.

The French steamship Taniai, reports left
Shanghai on 27th October at 6 a.m. The first
part had light winds and fine weather; the lat-
ter part fresh N.E. wind and fine weather.

The British bark Ella, reports left New-
chwang on 4th October, and Chefoo on the
15th, and had fine weather and South winds to
Barren Islands; thence strong monsoon with
rain and high sea. At Brester Point, thence
light E. winds to Pedro Branca; thence N.
winds and rain to Lantau Channel.

SWATOW SHIPPING.

OCTOBER 30TH.—Arrived.
1. Chinese, British str., from Coast Ports.
21. Chi N'gan, Chin gunboat, from Foochow.
23. Tesso, British steamer, from Hongkong.
25. Chefoo, Chin. gunboat, from Hongkong.
24. Tung-ku, Chin. steamer, from Hongkong.

25. Carrickmore, British str., from Hongkong.
26. Norma, British str., from Hongkong.
27. Ming-tang, Chin. str., from Hongkong.
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NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and his Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLYMEN,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED.
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Notice.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., of
827 HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 31st, 1876.

In another column will be found an interesting memorial from the *Peking Gazette* of the 3rd instant, in which General Tso Tsung-tang gives full particulars of the lately achieved victories in the North-west over the insurgents. The advance of the Chinese army under Liu Kin-sang and Kin-shun and the movements resulting in the capture of Urumtch and Tib-ku-chow are detailed at length. The Imperial commanders seem to have energetically fought their way forward in a series of operations extending from the 21st July to the 17th August. The fiercest struggle took place at the town of Ku-mu-tze, adjacent to Urumtch, which appears to have been obstinately defended. Its capture evidently disheartened the garrison of Urumtch, which rested on the approach of the imperialists. The memorialist, in summing up the results of the four months' campaign, ascribes the successes obtained to the fostering care of the Government in supplying the needed funds and in encouraging the provincial authorities to exert themselves for the support of the army. Yet it is no secret that at one time Tso's troops were on the verge of mutiny, because they could obtain neither pay nor rations. But no word of this could be spoken now. The Government is, of course, worthy of nothing but praise! From the concluding portion of the memorial it is apparent that if much has been done, more remains to be effected. The tut of war has yet to come, for the Andijui (the Kashgarians) are confessedly still unconquered, as well as other bodies of Mahomedans, who have only been temporarily dispersed, and may rally and join the forces of the Amur. This is, in fact, only the beginning of the war, which will undoubtedly, before it is brought to a termination, cost China some millions of taels.

The native tea dealers at Hankow have just proposed a set of regulations for the guidance of the tea trade at that port. The regulations, which will be found in full elsewhere, do not meet with the approval of the foreign merchants, and it is stated that the Chamber of Commerce has sent a strong protest to Her Majesty's Consul against the action taken by the tea dealers. The latter have, apparently, been induced to draw up these regulations by the delay which occurred in weighing their teas, or in the payment of the purchase money after weighing, during the late tightness of money and high rates of exchange. It is not our intention to criticize the whole of the proposed regulations, most of which are of local interest only, but there is one clause which is especially worthy of notice. The second is the one alluded to, and it contains a very distinct threat against the foreign merchants. It runs as follows:—

"In cases where foreign merchants are obstinate and fault-finding, insisting that the tea does not come up to the samples, as soon as it shall be publicly determined that there is no fault about it, a notice shall at once be issued through the Society, forbidding samples to be sent or business to be done with those merchants. If a broker secretly does business with them, and the dealer keeps it a secret, as soon as it is found out, they will each be fined 500 taels, to go to the funds of the Society." An attempt is here made to coerce the foreign merchants into accepting whatever samples are offered. This conduct is eminently characteristic of the Chinese guilds, who invariably resort to measures of the kind whenever opportunity offers. It was by this means the Silk Guild at Canton sought to ruin a French dealer who had tried to hold one of their number to his contract, and the French Consul had to procure the intervention of the Authorities. No body of foreign merchants would agree to carry on trade with a threat like that contained in the proposed regulations at Hankow suspended above them. But there is little doubt, we should imagine, of its being expunged on representations being made by the British Consul to the local officials. It would never do to submit to such an arbitrary stipulation, for it would encourage the native dealers to further assumption. They would not be long, then, before they refused to conduct any trade except on their own terms and conditions.

The *Nicki Nichi Shimbun* gives an amusing account of an affray which has just taken place at Fusan, in Corea, between the Japanese and the natives. It appears to have arisen from the indisposition of the Coreans to allow the Japanese to witness an annual festival held in honour of the Coreans killed in defending the Castle of Fusan when besieged in olden time. The whole affair was trivial, and the narration reads very much like one of the collisions in China between foreigners and natives. It is, as a Yokohama contemporary points out, curious "to see how our own experiences are repeated, not only in negotiation, but in the difficulties which attend the contact of alien races." The Coreans appear to have had no sufficient explanation to give for the unexpected display of hostility towards the Japanese, and the latter certainly conducted themselves in a rather high-handed manner expressive of a consciousness of superiority over the ignorant natives. This was particularly the case with regard to a "certain person" mentioned, who evinced anything rather than

a conciliatory disposition. However, no great damage was done, and no political difficulty was created by the fracas. It is probable that further collisions will occur in the interests of the Japanese with the Coreans, and it is to be hoped that all of them may prove as harmless in their results. The Coreans are notorious for cowards, and the Japanese seem to be well aware of their failing. They will do well, however, to presume too far upon it, or they may rouse an enmity which will find expression in secret assassination.

The steamer *Aravon*, from Calcutta, left Singapore for Hongkong on Sunday afternoon.

The United States steamer *Kearse* was to leave Yokohama for Hongkong on the afternoon of the 24th instant.

The P. & O. steamer *Trovatore*, with the ex-English mail, left Singapore for this port yesterday morning.

The prisoner was remanded until the 31st inst.

A COUNTRY ROAD.

Mr. Gurnard, of the Registrar-General's Office, charged a Chinese, holder of a registration ticket for the *Mow Tai* shop, No. 44, Second Street, with having a rogue and vagabond in his room, the prisoner acting at the foot of the bridge ladder swinging his hands beside him, saying "Come on," and he suddenly fell out in the thigh. It was thought the prisoner was inciting the Chinese to riot.

The prisoner said he was sorry. He admitted saying to the mate that he would have preferred it had been him, as the second mate was a good man.

The case was remanded until the 31st inst.

DRUNKENNESS.

Henry Kiles, seaman on board the American ship *Hoyle*, was fined fifty cents for drunkenness.

A DISHONEST LAD.

Thomas Louis, the European, had, charged with robbing a silk coat valued \$100 from a Chinese doctor who had been hospitable to him and given him a night's lodgings, was again brought up.

It appears the prisoner was accused of a night's lodging by the Chinese doctor. He had run away from an American man-of-war up the coast. The prisoner got up soon the next morning, taking with him the coat. He then got into a chair, and at Wanchai, Hongkong, he accepted the other alternative by giving that he was guilty. Whereupon he was haled before the authorities, to whom he stoutly denied his guilt, asserting that he had only confessed in order to save his life; that being the condition previously imposed. The case is now progressing, and we hope to hear in a few days how it has been decided. Our informant tells us that Oatellics and other foreigners are likely to accept the other alternative by giving that he was guilty. Whereupon he was haled before the authorities, to whom he stoutly denied his guilt, asserting that he had only confessed in order to save his life; that being the condition previously imposed. 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LITERARY AND ART GOSSIP.
Miss Cobbe has returned to the staff of the
Hour cost £20,000 during its three years' existence.

A monument is about to be raised by public subscription, in Rome, to Palestina.

The celebrated Norwegian painter, M. Nedemann, died suddenly, on the 25th of August, at Christiania.

"Subscriptions are still being asked for the *Dawn*," *Le Progrès*, the new High Church paper, which is to be moderately Liberal-Conservative.

The subscription for the erection of a monument to Bellini has produced upwards of £1,000, of which the major part has been contributed in Italy.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, the well-known American writer, is said to be the inventor of the stereoscope, which is unprotected by a patent.

The death at St. Maur, near La Rochelle, is announced of the artist M. Florenin, who was noted for his delineations of Algerian and Egyptian life.

The *Daily Telegraph* has lately printed 200,000 copies a day, and the *Daily News* rather more than 200,000, which it is asserted have given a great blow to the latter.

A award, said to be 1,400 years old, having on it marks that show it was used in one or more crusades, has been sent to Prince Milan from Russia.

The City of Grenoble inaugurated, on August 14th, a statue in honour of Vauclusan, a celebrated inundation, born there in the beginning of Mr. H. J. Spiro, Lecturer at the University of Leyden, announces for publication by subscription "Extracts from the Talmud" under the title "Talmudische Ansätze."

The death of Count Aarsberg, better known by his pseudonym of "Anatolius Grise," is announced by the *Cologne Gazette*. His poems were considered popularly to be of little value.

The *British Chronicle* (*Cheltenham*) News has just been sold to the proprietors of *Lloyd's Weekly News* by Mr. W. D. B. Johnson (C. Merton & Co.), agent for the sale of newspaper property.

A portion of Mr. Horworth Dixon's MS. relating to the Holy Land was burned in the recent fire at Messrs. Grant & Co.'s printing works in Tunbridge Wells. Mr. Francillon's new work is also destroyed.

There are two cylinder inscriptions of Ewaldsson in the British Museum, and these will shortly be described and a translation in full given of them, by Mr. W. S. Chad Boswall, the well-known Assyriologist.

The lecture on Genesis delivered by the late Rev. W. Robertson, in the last year, has been reprinted by Mr. B. S. King and Co., announcing that they will be published by him during the coming winter season.

The Academy notes that Mr. William Morris has an epic poem in the press—the subject of which is the great Northern story of Sigurd and the Niblungs. The author has for the most part followed closely the Eddic version of the tale.

The monument to Karl Wilhelm, the composer of the "Wacht am Rhein," at Schaffhausen, was unveiled on the 2nd September. The name of Schenckenberg, the author of the words of the song, is also mentioned on the monument.

The book calls attention to the readiness with which engravings of a Biblical character tend to find a market with English booksellers, and argues that books so illustrated should be carefully excluded from the family circle.

It is announced that Captain Hubner, who, in concert with the late Mr. Morier Evans established the *Hour* newspaper, and who, among all the changes and vicissitudes of that journal, remained its editor until the last, has been appointed editor of the *Morning Advertiser*, successor to the late Colonel Hartshorne.

The *Advertiser* says—Steps are being taken for raising a fund for the benefit of Mrs. Henry Kingsley, widow of the late well known novelist. We regret to learn that such effort is needed; but, being needed, should be heartily seconded in the wide area within which Mr. Kingsley and his works were known. The late Mr. Kingsley, who was a member of the Royal Geographical Society, had a son, Captain Kingsley, who went on a long journey to China and interview with the Khan, created no much attention in military and political circles, but in preparation a narrative of his adventures, his experiences, which will shortly be published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Giltinan, under the title of "A Ride to China."

The monument to the Rev. Thomas Gillespie, located in the church of Dunfermline Abbey, bears the original inscription, to which objection was taken by the Board of Works, to the effect that "Gillespie was deposed by the General Assembly for refusing to take part in the forced settlement of a minister at Inverkeithing, in the year 1752."

Mr. Skinner Frost, the artist, died on the 29th August after a lingering illness of the nervous system, at his residence in Plymouth in 1866, and was consequently in his sixtieth year. Mr. Frost had been for many years a member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, and the last work he produced was exhibited there during the past season.

The Academy states that a collected edition of the poems of Ebenezer Elliott, "The Corn Law Rhymes," in two volumes, is being prepared for publication by Messrs. Longman & Co., under the editorship of his son, the Rev. D. Elliott, of St. John's Anglican. It will contain all the changes and vicissitudes of that journal, and a new edition of the last volume, the best up-to-date edition of the *Marine Advertiser*, successor to the late Colonel Hartshorne.

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Extracts.

ANECDOTE OF A NEW-FLEDGED JUSTICE.

Post calls the snow; O'day mine,
Sprinkling the lawn with crystals fine,
But by the gods we won't repeat;
We're not together, and kiss and dice,
Diving water.

Sets the fire and pours the wine,
And let these negro eyes divine
Pour their love-induces into mine;

I don't care whether

The snow or sun or rain or shine
If we're together.

MONTMERY COLLINS in the Abundance.

TO-MORROW.

What will all the world be like to-day?
Wealth down the drain and poverty with sorrow?

These walls for us never decay the day.

The golden down and splendor of tomorrow.

To-morrow our path shall blazon like the needs of May.

To-day from Heaven's peal we could not escape.

We marvel if God marks the falling sparrow.

And to the shore dumb tempests the fierce blast—
With well we'll get back our fate to review.

To-morrow we shall be as we were before.

Today our souls are cast with death-like woes.

But in the furrows seared by torturing humor,

The master of the seed-fields patient sown.

And still with rain and sleep by to-morrow.

To-morrow our wrinkles shall blossom as the rose.

The Army.

JERSEY GIRLS.

They are so charming—these pretty English rustics! Fair and dark, little and big, they are all lovely. The Jersey girls have a decided attraction for small feet; and those damsels who, either by nature or art, have acquired small extremities, do not disguise the fact, but wear their petticoats a good two inches shorter than their less-favored sisters, who walk about discreetly clad in "tails." As a rule, the belles of the island have little or no style. They do not dress well, or in particularly good taste, while their figures are in no way remarkable; but their faces make up for everything. You may see more beautiful girls on one summer's day in Jersey than you have known during the whole of a crowded London season. Perhaps it is the wonderful air of the island that gives to them that exquisite purity of complexion, that soft velvety bloom, which distinguishes them so remarkably. They also have, for the most part, magnificent hair and eyes, and good features. Few of these girls are born in Jersey. They also have, for the most part, settled in the isle and for some years, and the prettiest of them from England. They can find, too, though not so successfully as their Guernsey sisters, who are not nearly so good-looking. It is always the plainest women who find most ready. The Jersey girls marry on very rapidly, but not always well. It is rare to hear of a really good, wealthy marriage; but it is quite certain that when one of the wise virgins receives a good chance of matrimony she accepts it gladly. She will marry a civilian with a smiling countenance, even though he does not boast of a large salary; but if you wish to see a proud and triumphant bearing, behold a Jersey girl sail to the altar with an officer! A few out of every regiment are caught and made Benedict, and there is greater rejoicing over the treasure. They all have a perverse, infatuated, and thoroughly feminine love for a scarlet coat, esteeming the faithless little finery of an officer more than the whole body of a virtuous citizen.

ROYAL MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

Thanks to the newspaper correspondents, the world knows how often the Crown Prince of Germany boxes the ears of the Crown Princess, and precisely what the Emperor William remarked to his wayward son when he last caught him in the act of enforcing marital discipline, and gently checked his ardour by twisting his left ear.

Especially are we familiar with the respective graces of the members of the English Royal Family. We know how the Prince Beatrice told her mother that she would not walk behind any Russian minx that ever breakfasted on candles; and how the Queen said "Never mind, my dear; Mr. Disney will give us the Imperial title, and then no imported minx can take precedence over Princesses of native manufacture."

Then we are told how the Duke of Edinburgh resented this astute device, and said to the Queen, "If you think, mom, that I shall recognise your Indian title, mom, you are mistaken; which I am not to be put down in that way, mom, and I am going back to Russia to-morrow, mom." Those and other stories might seem a triffe improbable did not the newspaper correspondents assure us of their truth, and unless we are to doubt their word, we must accept the painful certainty that Royal families cannot indulge in the most private "tip" without having a full report of their remarks subsequently laid before the public. The latest domestic disagreement in the house of the Prince of Wales is unique in its origin, and promises to be so serious in its results that it is strange that it has hitherto received only a passing notice from the enterprising correspondents. It is generally known that the Prince brought home a large menagerie of wild animals from India, partly with the view of equipping the Sycé terraces of his brother Alfred is perpetually boasting, and partly to go into business as a travelling menagerie exhibitor in case Mr. Bradbury carries off his threat of refusing to permit him to ascend the throne. Among those animals were two fine ostriches of the most miscellaneous digestive powers. These oriches were at first welcomed with delight by Alexandra, who is fond of singing birds, and were placed in the back yard of Sandringham Palace. On the very first night of their arrival they ate up the lawn mowers, all the garden tools, and a set of camp stools. On discovering that these articles were missing the Prince instantly accused his wife of having put them away, according to the established custom of orderly women, and expressed the wish that she would ultimately leave to leave things alone. That day the correspondents were pained to know that Alexandra was constantly weeping, and that the Prince remained silent and silent. On the next day one of the ostriches was detected by the Princess in the act of swallowing the very last article of the week's wash, while the other was ravenously devouring the cloths-pins. This terrible scene afforded a clue to the disappearance of the lawn mower and the agricultural tools, and we can easily understand that the Princess, indignant both at the false accusations which had been levelled at her and outraged by the loss of the week's wash, demanded, with flashing eyes, that the ostriches should instantaneously be sent to the poultiers. The Prince refused to accede to this proposal, and asserted that he would keep ostriches in his own back yard in spite of all the Princesses in England or Denmark, and the upshot of the whole affair was a complete estrangement between the once-loving pair, and the propagation of mutual threats of divorce and ostrich poisoning. The curious illustration of Royal manne's and customs has not been mutually described by the correspondents, but the story as now set out before our readers is as intrinsically probable as any of the anecdotes of palace dimensions which are daily published. It is not saying too much to claim that it deserves as much credit as is due to the elaborate accounts of the quarrels between the Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Edinburgh, and the public which believes the latter ought to have no difficulty in accepting the former.—New York Times.

REQUISITES FOR A HAPPY MARRIAGE.

A certain sort of talent is almost indispensable for people who would spend years together and not bore themselves to death. But the talent, like the agreement, must be for and about life. To dwell happily together they should be versed in the niceties of the heart, and born with a faculty for willing compromise. The woman must be talented as a woman, and it will not much matter although she is talents in nothing else. She must know her *métier de femme*, and have fine touch for the affections. And it is more important that a person should be a good gossip, and talk pleasantly and warmly of common friends, and this thousand and one things of the day and hour, than that she should speak with the tongues of men and angels; for a while together by the fire happens more frequently to marriage than the presence of a distinguished foreigner to dinner. That people should laugh over the same sort of jests, and have many a story of grouch in the gun room, many an old joke from them which time cannot witness nor custom stale, is a better preparation for life, by your leave, than many other things higher and better-sounding in the world's ears. You could read *Kant* by yourself, if you wanted, but you must share a joke with some one else. You can forgive people who do not tell you through a philosopher's disquisition, but to find your wife laughing when you had shut your eyes, or staring when you were in a fit of laughter, would go some way toward a dissolution of the marriage. I know a woman who from some distaste or disability could never so much as understand the meaning of the word politics, and has given up trying to distinguish Whigs from Tories; but that some one would go with her a still greater thirst, and get a palliall. Presently another went fit for the same purpose. When he heard the dinner raps around in the pail, he said to himself, "What darning dog drank up that wateran' wouldn't get any more?" Then he put back the thurst by a mighty effort, and came out the door again, hopeful as his predecessor. Shortly after the third, and youngest of three, started after a drink. He found the pail empty, too. He was very thirsty, and could hardly give up the idea that there might be some water in the pail. But the sound of the tin against the bare wood laid hope flat on its back in his breast. "Some hog," he observed, with his thoughts divided between his two brothers, "drank up the last of that water, and wasn't decent enough to go and get some for anybody else." He looked over into the next yard, where the well curb showed indistinctly and sighed, for the boy was thirsty indeed. But he fought against the desire and overcame it. "I'll put a pig, anyway," he said, and thoughtfully returned to the front stoop. No. 1 inferred from this prolonged absence that the little fellow had been to the pail, and finding it empty, had replenished it. He was nearly clinking for a drink, as he lost no time in getting there. Singularly enough the same idea struck No. 2, and he hastened there also. The two brothers met by the empty bucket, and together made the discovery. "Go, get a pail of water, won't you?" said No. 1. "I don't care for a drink," replied No. 2; "go yourself, why don't you?" "Oh, I ain't this," rejoined No. 1. They went back to the stoop. No. 3 was confident that they had been to the pail, and finding it empty, had filled it. He hurried there. When he returned he looked very much dejected, whether because of the absence of the water, or the revelation of his brothers' smallness.

He then sat down and wept, for he was very thirsty, and could hardly give up the idea that there might be some water in the pail.

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decent enough to go and get some for anybody else." He looked over into the next yard, where the well curb showed indistinctly and sighed, for the boy was thirsty indeed. But he fought against the desire and overcame it. "I'll put a pig,

anyway," he said, and thoughtfully returned to the front stoop. No. 1 inferred from this prolonged absence that the little fellow had been to the pail, and finding it empty, had replenished it. He was nearly

clinking for a drink, as he lost no time in getting there. Singularly enough the same idea struck No. 2, and he hastened there also.

The two brothers met by the empty bucket,

and together made the discovery. "Go, get a pail of water, won't you?" said No. 1. "I don't care for a drink," replied No. 2; "go yourself, why don't you?" "Oh, I ain't this," rejoined No. 1. They went back to the stoop. No. 3 was confident that they